

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *BRICKELLIA* (ASTERACEAE: EUPATORIEAE)
FROM NORTHERN MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Brickellia wendtii B. Turner, from northern Coahuila and *B. worthingtonii*, from southern Durango, are newly described and illustrated. The former, with nonplumose pappus bristles, is closely related to *B. secundiflora* (Lag.) A. Gray. The latter, with subplumose pappus bristles, is closely related to *B. oreithales* (B.L. Robins.) Shinners.

KEY WORDS: *Brickellia*, Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, taxonomy, neotropical flora, México.

Preparation of a treatment of the genus *Brickellia* for México has necessitated description of the following two novelties.

Brickellia wendtii B. Turner, *sp. nov.*, Figure 1. TYPE: MÉXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. de Múzquiz, Rincón de Maria (28° 27' 30" N, 102° 04' W), "in roadbed at spring level in deciduous woodland," ca 1400 m, 23 Aug 1975, T. Wendt, E. Lott & D.H. Riskind 1264 (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotype: MEXU).

Brickellia secundiflorae (Lag.) A. Gray similis sed capitulis flosculis 10-14 in cyma terminali ramosa dispositis, pedunculis ultimis erectis 2-3 mm longis, receptaculis glabris, et acheniis 6.0-6.5 mm longis differt.

Many stemmed suffruticose perennial herbs to 1 m high. Stems densely glandular pubescent, mostly simple and arising from a woody rootstock. Leaves mostly opposite, 5-8 cm long, 2.5-4.0 cm wide, glandular pubescent; blades ovate, sparsely rough hispid above and below, glabrate with age, trinervate, the secondary veins weakly developed, the margins crenuloserrate; petioles 3-12 mm long. Heads ca 15 in a terminal open cyme, the ultimate peduncles mostly 2-3 cm long, densely glandular pubescent, erect or ascending. Involucres 12-13 mm high, turbocampanulate, the bracts 3-4 seriate, the apices acute or apiculate. Receptacle glabrous. Florets 11-12 per head; corollas ca 7 mm long, reportedly "creme green". Achenes 6.0-6.5 mm long, sparsely pubescent

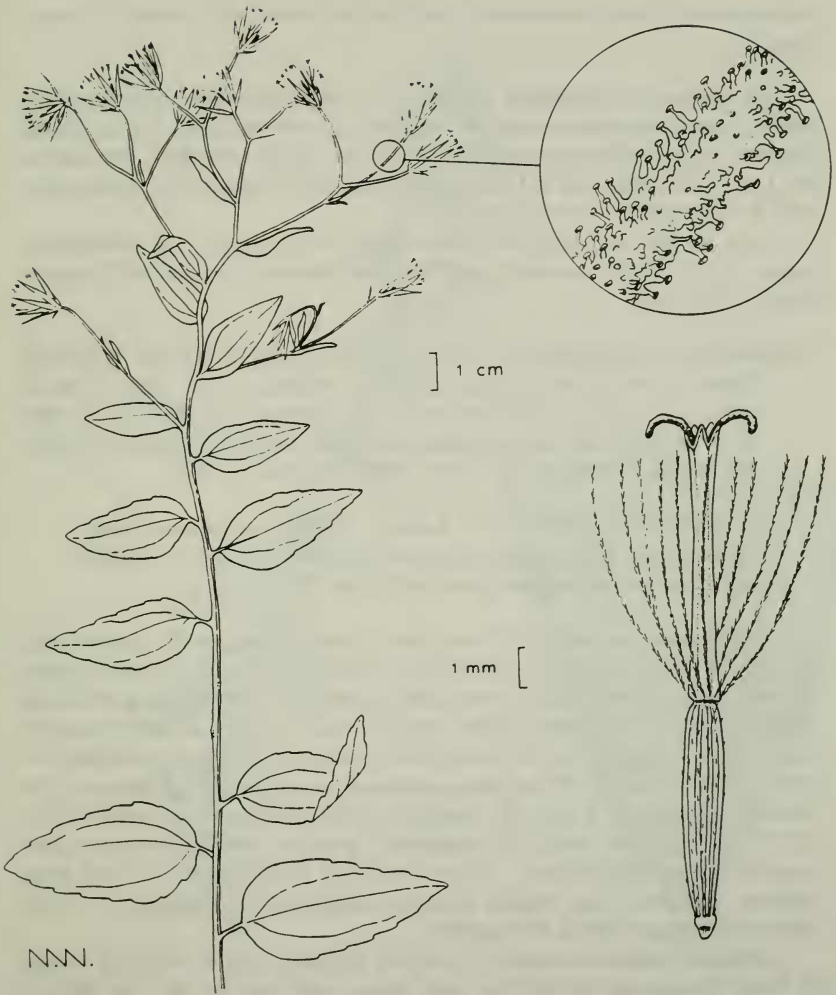


Fig. 1. *Brickellia wendtii*, from holotype

with appressed hairs, the pappus of ca 40 white barbellate bristles ca 6 mm long.

The species is superficially similar to *B. secundiflora* but the heads are wholly terminal and nonpendulous, the florets fewer per head, the receptacle glabrous and the achenes longer. In Robinson's (1917) treatment, the species will key to *B. saltillensis* B.L. Robins., which I have treated as synonymous with *B. secundiflora* (Turner 1989).

It is a pleasure to name this distinct taxon for my friend and oft-time colleague, Dr. T. Wendt, currently working on the Mexican flora out of Chapingo, México (CHAPA).

Brickellia worthingtonii B. Turner, *sp. nov.*, Figure 2. TYPE: MÉXICO. Durango: ca 75 km S of Cd. Durango, highway to La Flor, 6 km by road from La Flor on the road to Cd. Durango (ca 23° 33' N, 104° 42' W), 8500-9000 ft, pine forests on rocky slopes, 18 Aug 1982, R.D. *Worthington 8838* (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotype: MEXU).

Brickellia oreithales (B.L. Robins.) Shinnery similis sed capitulis majoribus paucioribus in pedunculis ultimis longioribus et foliis ovatis 2-3-plo longioribus quam latioribus differt.

Slender perennial herbs 30-60 cm high. Stems simple, mostly unbranched, minutely scabrid hispidulous, arising from slender rhizomes. Leaves mostly alternate (only those at a few lower nodes opposite), 20-40 mm long, 8-12 mm wide; petioles 1-3 mm long; blades ovate to ovate elliptic, sparsely minutely scabridulous, especially on the nerves and along the margins, denticulate to nearly entire. Heads 6-10 per stem, arranged in simple secund racemes, the ultimate peduncles 1-4 cm long, drooping. Involucre narrowly campanulate, 12-14 mm long, the bracts ca tetraseriate, glabrate with puberulous-ciliate margins. Receptacle glabrous. Florets 10-11 per head; corollas 8-9 mm long. Achenes ca 4 mm long, densely sericeous throughout, the pappus of ca 35 white subplumose bristles 8-9 mm long.

Additional collection examined: México. Durango: Mpio. de Suchil, arroyo El Taray, Reserva de la Michilia, pine forest along arroyos, 20 Sep 1985, J. Alvarado 44 (CIIDIR, TEX).

Because of its secund, drooping heads, the species superficially resembles *Brickellia secundiflora*. It is actually more closely related to *B. oreithales*, possessing the subplumose pappus and drooping heads of the latter, but differs markedly by its fewer larger heads and ovate leaves.

It is a pleasure to name this taxon for Dr. R.D. Worthington, Professor in the Department of Biology, University of Texas, El Paso, whose explorations in northern México have added several plant novelties to the region.

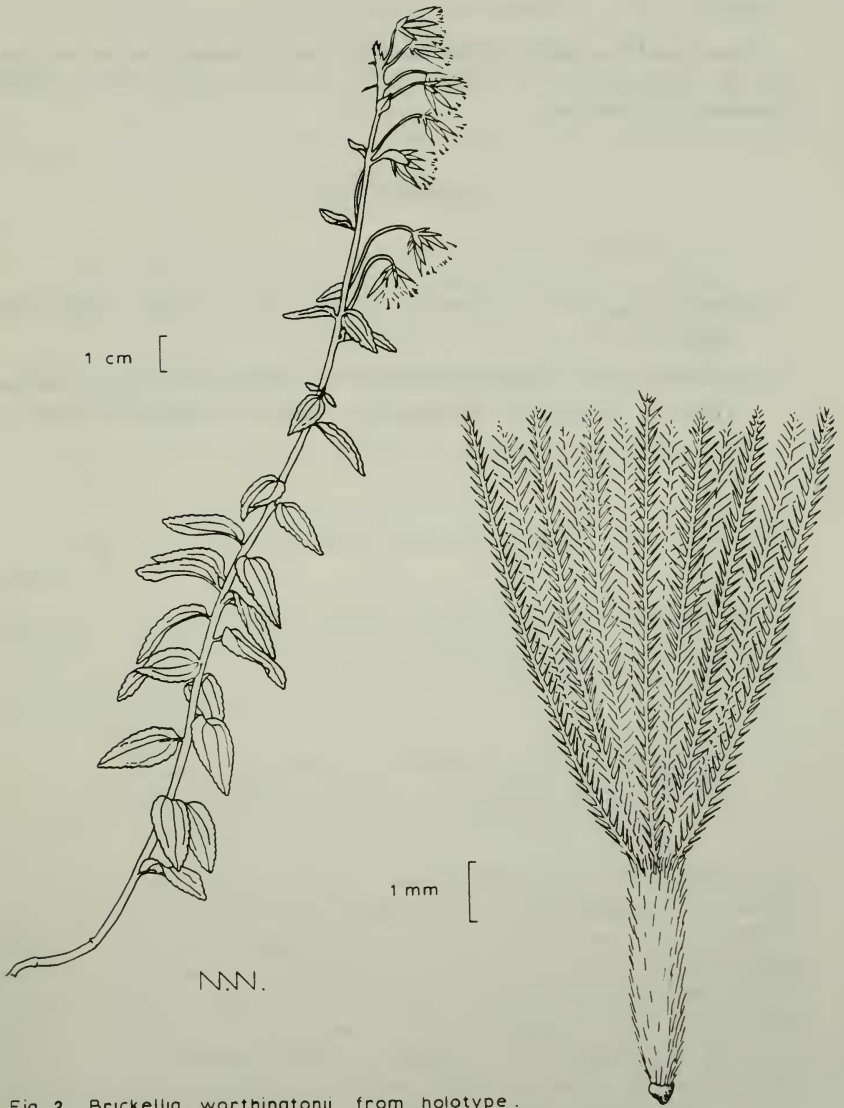


Fig. 2. *Brickellia worthingtonii*, from holotype.

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